

Figure 1

Role of *HWP1* in health of mice orally colonized with *C. albicans*.

Mouse type	Health	Number of mice given <i>C. albicans</i> strains of <i>HWP1</i> type		
		I. <u>HWP1 HETEROZY GOTE</u>	II. <u>HWP1 REVERTANT</u>	Wild type
Beige nude	ill	5	2	3
	not ill	2	9	1
	total	7	11	4
	*P < 0.05 compared to the heterozygote, P = .058 compared to the revertant. P < .05 compared to combined heterozygote and revertant groups. Survival differences between other groups were not significant.			
Epsilon 26	ill	5	0	5
	Not ill	0	5	0
	total	5	5	5
	*P < .01 compared to individually to the heterozygote and revertant. groups. Survival differences between other groups were not significant.			

Figure 2

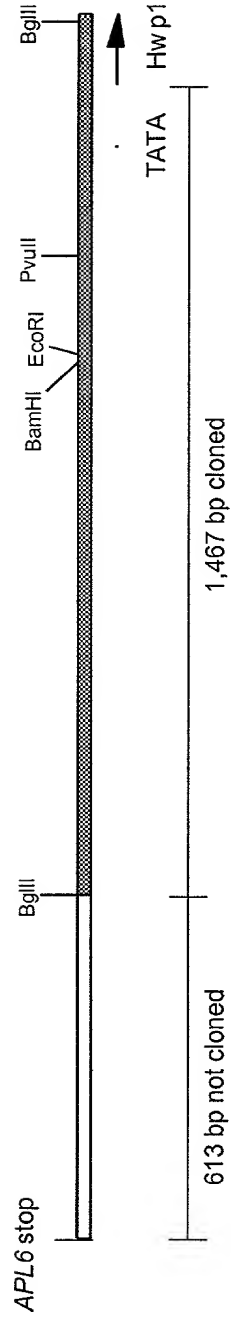


Figure 3

1 GGATCTTTCTTTTCCCTTAAAAACGATCAAGAAAGAGTGGAAATAAAGCTATGATAAATGTTGATTTTGTGAATTC
86 AATCAACTAAGCACGTTTGACAGTTAAAAAGTACGTTGTTGTTGCTCGTCTCGTCTAATTCTGTTGACGAGGATTAAACA
171 AGAAATACAGGAAACCCCTCCAAAAAATTTTGGACCTTACACGCACATAAATTGCGGATAAACTTGCCATATAAAAACTCT
256 TTGAAACATACGATATGTTATTCTTTTCATAACTGGGAATATTTTIGCTTTTTTAAACATTATGAACAATTGAAAAAAGGAA
341 ATGAAAAAGGTAAAGAGTTGCCTAACCATTTGAAATATAGGCTAAGGTTTTCTCGATGCGTTTTAACTAAAAAGGAATAACAAAA
426 GTTATTAGCGATAACCTGCGTAAGGTGTCAACAAAAATATATTTTGCACGTTAGCTCTATAGAAAAATACAAACTAAATCCTTAA
511 GGAATTTCCCTCTATATATAATAGGAAATCCCTCTCACAGTGAACCTGAATTATCCATCTGAATTATCAGTCCACTAATTCATCAA
596 TAAAAATAGATTAGTGTATTGTTCTCTTCAGTACAAATTAACCAATTATGCAATGCTAGCTTATTTGTTTCATAAATAGCCATGTTGC
681 ACACCTAATTCGAACATTAACGTATCCATATTTTCTGTCCTTCTTTGTTTTCTAACAAAAATGTTCCAGAAATTTTTTA
766 AAAAAATATTTGAAAAAACACATAACACTTTGAGTATGATAATATCAACTATTGACTTGTGTTTTGAAAGTAAAGAATCAAATTTTTT
851 TCTAACTCGACTAATGCACCTTACATCAACTGGATGTTATTTGCATCTACTACTATAAGCTCAAAACAAATATCTTTCAAAAAATG
936 TTATAATTAAACAAGTCATCTATAATTCTTTGGATCCAAAAACAAGGAATTCGGAAATTTCTGACGATAAATGTGACTCACAATTC
1021 ATTGTAAAAAGGGAGAGTTTGGTAGGCTCATAAATCGCTTATAATGTACCTCTAAAGTAATCTAAAAACAACACACACCTTTCTAA
1106 AACCTATAATAATAACCCTAATGGCTCACAACGGGGATAAGTTAGTTAGCCCAAGCTGTTTTTTTTTGCCTTATTTTTATGACTA
1191 CATTTTGTTCACCTTTTGTGCGACTTTAATACCGTTTTTTTGCAACTTCTCTTTGTATCACCTGTATCCGCCCTTTTTTAACATAG
1276 CAACTCTTGTAAGTCCCTTTCTTTTCCCACTATTTTATCATCTTGAATATGTAATCAGAATAGTTTTTCAAAAAAC747447
1361 AACGGTCAAAATAACCGGCTATTTTCAATTTCCATTCAACTTGTGTTTCTCAACAATATCAAAACAACAGGAATCTCCTATAGTC
1446 ACTCGCTTTTAGTTTCGTCAATATG [SEQ ID. NO: 1]

Figure 4

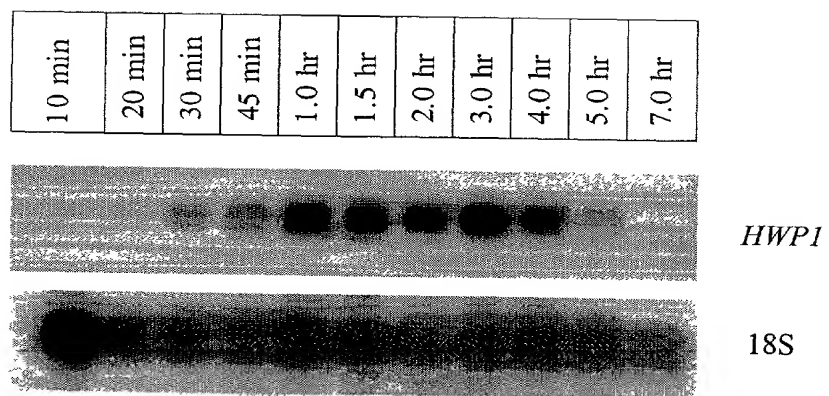


Figure 7

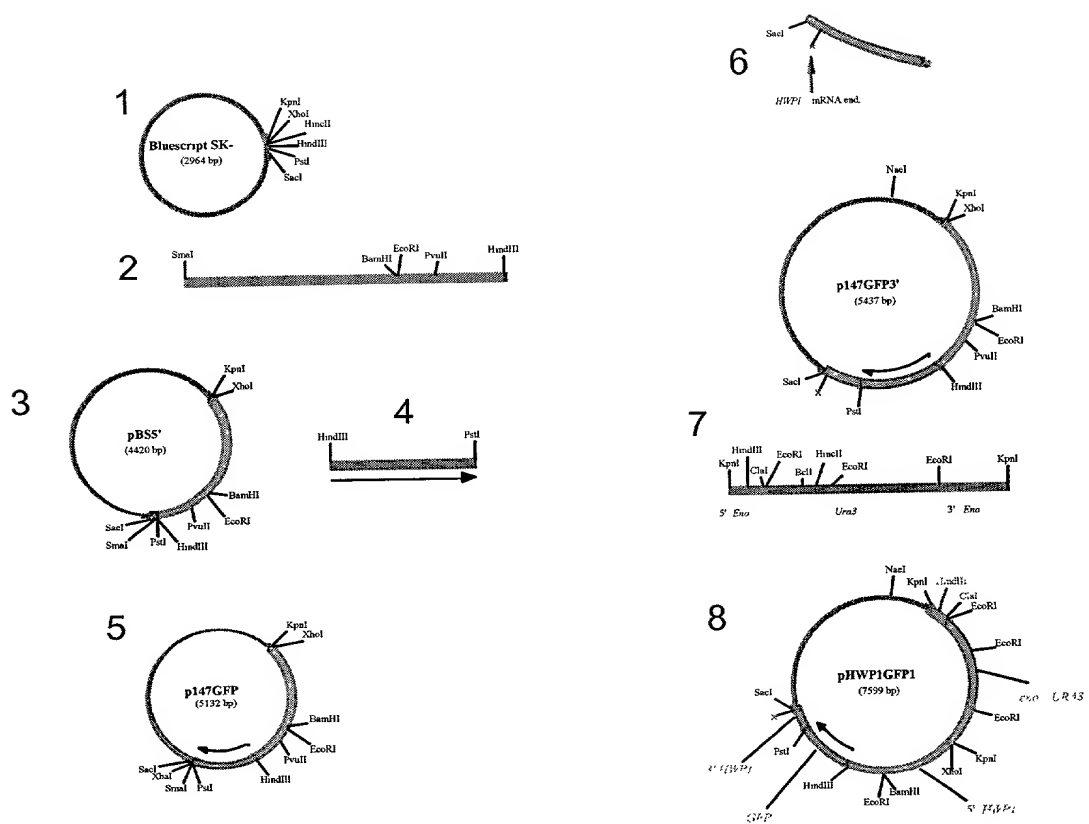


Figure 8

Integration of pHWP1GFP1 into the chromosome
of *C. albicans* at the enolase locus.

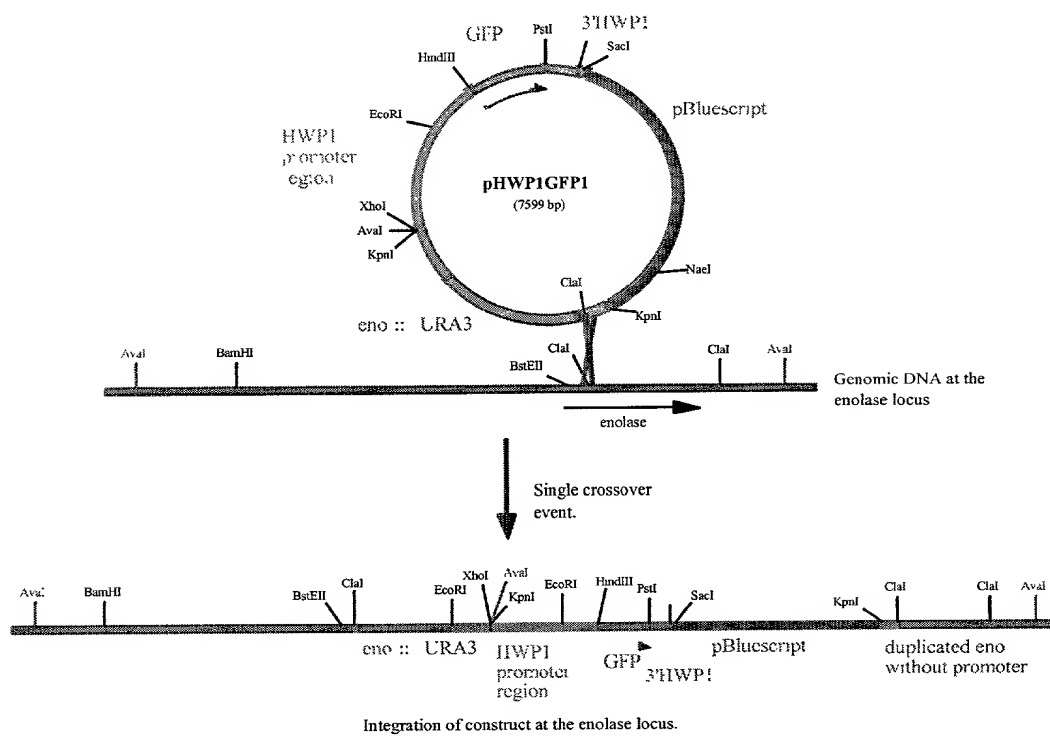


Figure 9

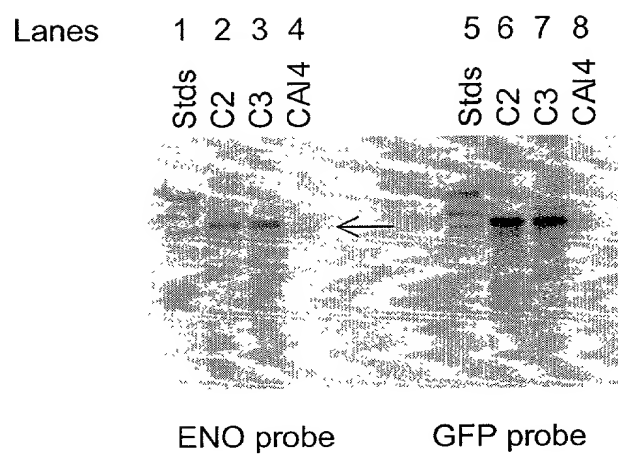


Figure 10

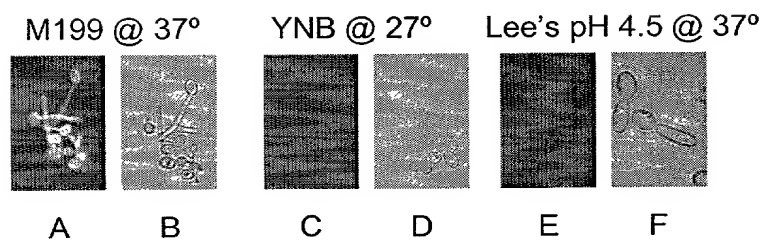


Figure 11

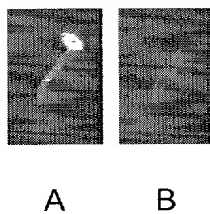


Figure 12

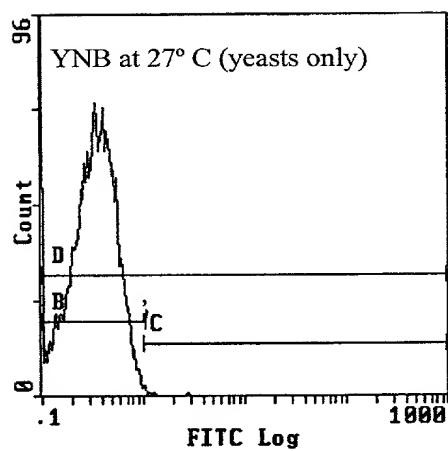


Figure 13A

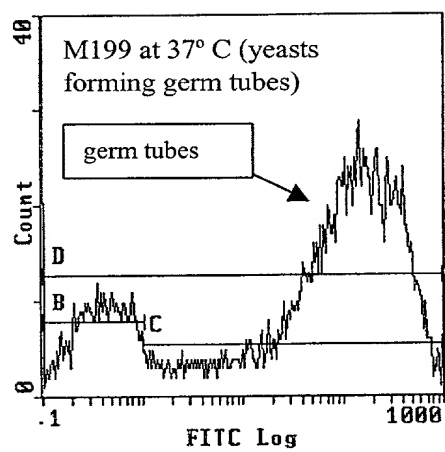


Figure 13B

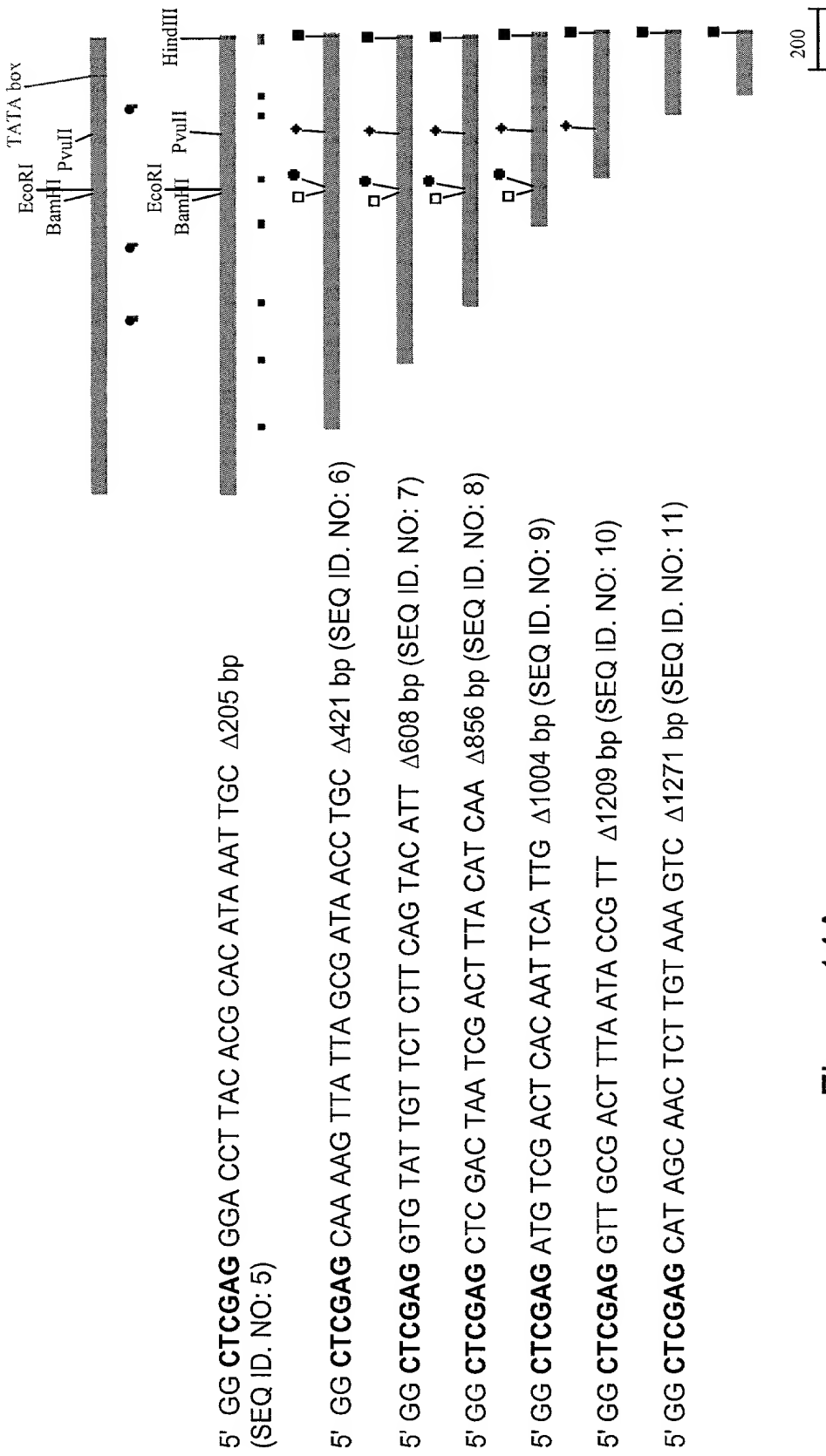


Figure 14A

Figure 14B

Identification of virulence and morphogenesis factors in *C. albicans*

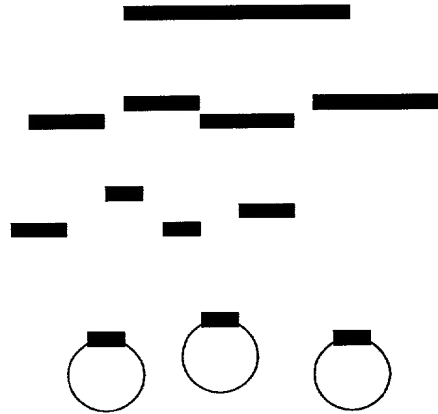
I. STEP 1: CREATE A GENOMIC LIBRARY FOR MICROARRAY CONSTRUCTION

Prepare *C. albicans* genomic DNA.

↓
Sau 3A partial digest.

↓
Size selection of 0.5 to 2.0 kb fragments.

↓
Clone genomic fragments into plasmid vector (pBluescript).



A. STEP 2: Create Microarray

Transfer transformants to 96-well plates.

↓
Perform colony PCR using universal primers.

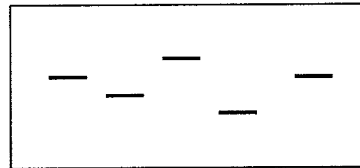
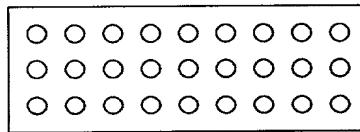
↓
Check PCR rxns on gels and rearray positives on 96-well

↓
Spot productive rxns on membranes.

↓
Prepare and label cDNA from mRNA of strains with and without DNABPG

↓
Hybridize labeled cDNA to duplicate membranes.

↓
Go back to 96-well plates and sequence the clones of interest.

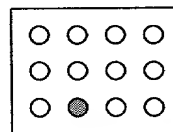
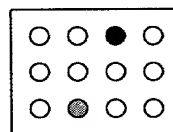


Labeled cDNA from strain; with DNABPG dnabpg null mutant



wild type

mutant



→ In vivo analysis of genes.

Figure 15